

EYEDDS FROZE

The Sixth Installment of Dr. Cook's Own Story.

Published Exclusively in the State Journal.

Tells of the Terrific Cold Experienced.

SIXTY-THREE BELOW.

Danced "to Start the Fires of the Heart."

Perilous Adventures—Temperature "Rises to 45 Below."

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

In the first installment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the State Journal, October 2, Doctor Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester, on the Bradley, of the voyage to the polar region, the overhauling of the equipment needed for the dash to the pole.

In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been so well told for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingled in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the children's eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization.

This yacht, her owner, Mr. John R. Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash.

Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions farther north, Doctor Cook wrote of trip across Ingfield Gulf, past Cape Ackland and on toward Cape Robertson.

Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative, with Etah and Annotok, the last points of call, looming in the icy distance.

In the second installment Doctor Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole.

He describes the work of preparing his winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of the last night of the dash to the pole.

In the third installment Doctor Cook told of the first progress of his little party and the last night of the dash to the pole.

In the fourth installment the discoverer describes the approach of the long Arctic night which caused his party at Annotok to become very active in preparing for the dash to the pole.

In the fifth installment, printed yesterday, Dr. Cook told of the actual dash to the pole, and described the equipment he took for his great final dash.

In the sixth installment, printed below, the discoverer tells of the first progress of his little party and the last night of the dash to the pole.

trip with the two Eskimos who went to the pole with him.

SIXTH INSTALLMENT.

Conquest of the Pole.

By Dr. Frederick Cook.

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Koolookingwah and Inugito had been our bedfellows for the entire northward run, and they had gone through many dangerous and hard experiences together. We therefore felt more keenly their departure than the going of the first six. We were at first lonely, but the exigencies of our problem were soon sufficiently engaging to occupy every call and strain every fiber.

Party Reduced to Three.

Now our party was reduced to three, and, though the isolation was more oppressive, there were the usual advantages for greater comfort and progress of a small family of workers. The increased number of a big expedition always enlarges the responsibility and difficulties. In the early part of a polar venture this disadvantage is eliminated by the survival of the fittest, but after the last supporting sleds return the men are married to each other and can no longer separate. A disabled or unfitted dog can be fed to his companions, but an injured or weak man cannot be put aside. An exploring venture is only as strong as its weakest member, and increased numbers, like increased links in a chain, reduce efficiency.

The personal idiosyncrasies and inconveniences always shorten the day's march; but, above all, a numerous party quickly divides into cliques, which are always opposed to each other, and to the leader and to the best interests of the problem in hand. With but two savage companions, to whom this arduous task was but a part of an accustomed life of frost, I hoped to overcome many of the natural personal barriers to the success of arctic expeditions.

Vigor of Man and Beast.

By dead reckoning our position was latitude 82 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 95 degrees 14 minutes. A study of the ice seemed to indicate that we had passed beyond the zone of ice crushed by the influence of land pressure. Be-

hind were great hummocks and small ice; ahead was a cheerful expanse of larger floes. Using the accumulated vigor of man and beast, we had advanced slowly to the pole in three days. Our destination was about 460 miles beyond.



DR. COOK AS HE APPEARED WHEN HE REACHED COPENHAGEN.

But our life had assumed quite another aspect. Previously we permitted ourselves some luxuries. A pound of coal oil and a good deal of muck oil tallow were burned each day to heat the igloo and to cook abundant food. Extra meals were served when an occasion called for it, and each man ate and drank all he desired. If the stockings or the mittens were wet there was fire enough to dry them out. But all of this must now be changed.

Pemmican Fed to Dogs and Men.

There was a shorter daily allowance of food and fuel—one pound of pemmican per day for the dogs, about the same for the men with just a taste of other things. Fortunately, we were well stocked for the race with fresh meat in the lucky run through game hands.



DR. COOK HUNTING WALRUS.

At first no great hardship followed the changed routine. We filled up sufficiently on two cold meals and used superfluous bodily tissue. It was no longer possible to jump on the sled for an occasional breathing spell, as we had done along the land. With overloaded sleds the drivers must push and pull at the sleds to aid the dogs, and I searched the troubled ice for an easy route, cutting here and there with the ice ax to permit the passing of the sleds.

Sixty-Three Below Zero.

We are finally stripped for the race. Man and dog must walk along together through storms and frost for that elusive pivot. Success or failure depended mostly upon our ability to transport nourishment and to keep up a prolonged period.

As we awoke on the following morning and peeped out of the eye port the sun was edging along the northeast corner of Helberg island, and then we saw that gladden our hearts. The temperature was 65 degrees below zero F.; the barometer was steady and high. There was no wind, and the sky was a cloud lined the dome of pale purple blue.

"A Boulder of Pemmican."

After two cups of tea, a watch sized biscuit, a chip of frozen meat and a piece of frozen fish, we were ready to start. The shivering legs were pushed through bearskin cylinders, which served as trousers; the feet were tucked into frozen boots, and then we climbed into fur coats, kicked the front out of the snow house and danced about to start the fires of the heart.

Quickly the camp furnishings were tossed on the sleds and securely lashed down. The dog traces were gathered into the drag lines, and with a vigorous snap of the long whip the willing creatures bent to the shoulder straps. The sleds groaned, and the unyielding snows gave a metallic ring, but the train moved with a cheerful pace.

"Unne noona teronnga dosangwah" (good land out of sight today) we said to one another, but the words did not come with serious intent. In truth each in his own way felt keenly that we were leaving a world of life and possible comfort for one of torment and suffering. Helberg island was already only a dull blue haze, while Grant Land was making fantastic figures of its peaks and ice walls.

A Desolate Coast Line.

The stamp of reality had given place to a wave of curious mirages. Some peaks seemed like active volcanoes; others rose to exaggerated heights and pierced the changing skies with multi-colored spires like church steeples. Altogether this unexpected panorama of the upper surface of Grant Land under the influence of optical illusions gave us considerable entertainment.

At every breathing spell the heads turned to the land, and every look gave a new prospect. From belching volcanoes to smoking cities of modern bustle the mirage gave suggestive bits of scenes, but a more desolate line of coast could not be imagined.

Low wind swept and icy polished mountains were separated by valleys filled with great depths of snow and ice. This interior accumulation moved slowly to the sea, where it formed a low ice fall, a glacier of the malaspina type, but its appearance was more like that of heavy sea; hence

(Continued on Page Six.)

DYCHE SURPRISED

North Pole Hunter Doesn't Understand Peary.

Had Known Him as Conservative and Level Headed.

HIS OWN EXPERIENCES

To Relate Story of Association With Cook and Peary.

Will Devote Half Hour Friday to Answering Questions.

The lecture, "Cook and Peary and Discovery of the North Pole," which will be given on Friday evening by Professor Lewis Lindsey Dyche, the companion of both Cook and Peary on former arctic trips and now of the University of Kansas, at the Auditorium is a topic of conversation on the streets, and indications are that a great throng will gather to hear the man speak who has been on expeditions with both Cook and Peary and who himself has gone through many intensely thrilling experiences in the Arctic regions. There is probably no man living better fitted to give full and complete character sketches of the men who are at present engaged in a controversy over the North Pole honors as is Prof. Dyche, and to describe the hardships which these men who are in the public eye necessarily had to endure during their quest of the northernmost point of the earth.

Prof. Dyche, who was a visitor at the office of the State Journal, told in an interesting manner of some of his personal experiences in northern latitudes, and discussed to some extent the theme of his lecture at the Auditorium. In regard to the latter he had the following to say:

His Own Experiences.

"I expect to tell of my own experiences with Cook and Peary and otherwise in the Arctic regions and give my ideas of Cook and Peary and discovery of the North Pole. I like this title better than the one I first gave out. I will show pictures of the country with its ice rivers, Eskimos, and their peculiar surroundings, the dog sledges and the animals of the country. I will have something to say of hunting walrus and bears. It will be a pictorial description of the country."

"I have colored the slides myself and they look just like the scenes as I saw them. If I had taken them to a photographer, they would have colored them highly. The ice bergs would be in blue and green tints but that wouldn't suit me."

"There is no doubt in my mind but both Cook and Peary have discovered the Pole," continued the professor.

"Both are good men and experienced Arctic explorers. I can hardly make myself believe that Peary sent out some of the telegrams that were credited to him. When I was with him he was regarded to what he said, and it is hard for an ordinary person to understand why he would adopt such methods even though he positively had the information."

"First he telegraphed, 'Don't take Cook seriously.' Later he made the statement through the same medium that Cook did not discover the pole on April 21, 1908 or on any other date. Then he asserted that Dr. Cook was throwing gold bricks at the people—the wireless golden bricks—by branding Dr. Cook an impostor. It is impossible to understand those messages considering his usual dignity, and his connection with the U. S. navy."

"Cook says his greatest crime seems to have been that he did not ask Peary's permission to visit the Polar regions. I think that is the common sense in this controversy."

Had an Even Start.

"The two explorers had about an even start. That is they both made a start from points at a latitude in the neighborhood of about 81 or 82 degrees. It can be proved that he did not discover the land then his contention is all a fake."

"Every time you want a drink," said Prof. Dyche, "you have to have some oil to burn to keep the water hot so it won't freeze before it reaches your lips. No Eskimo ever eats blubber or drinks oily water. It is lashed down. The Eskimos eat raw meat chiefly—lean meat with some fat. They wouldn't eat any more fat than I would. They save the fat and burn it."

"On Friday evening if I don't talk too long I shall be glad to spend half an hour answering questions. Seats will be on sale at Stanford's as long as they last, 25 cents each to any part of the auditorium; no extra charge for reserved seats, if reserved soon."

ALL SUITS DISMISSED.

And Contempt Proceedings Stopped in Columbia Bank Case.

Lawton, Okla., Oct. 6.—On motion of attorneys representing the National Life Insurance company of Chicago and S. W. Smith of Missouri, the injunction suits against State Bank Commissioner A. M. Young and the state banking board, brought to prevent the preferential payment of depositors in the matter of the Columbia Bank and Trust company of Oklahoma City, and demanding the appointment of a receiver for the institution were today dismissed here by Federal Judge J. H. Cotter.

By request also of the plaintiff the information asking that the state banking board be cited to appear for contempt of the temporary restraining order issued last Saturday was withdrawn. An effort had been made to show that Commissioner Young in continuing to pay depositors was ignoring the court's order.

No Change in Weather.

No change is expected in weather conditions for the rest of this week. The forecast is still "generally fair," and the temperatures are still high. This afternoon the wind is blowing 14 miles an hour from the south. The hourly temperatures:

| | | | |
|------------|----|------------|----|
| 7 o'clock | 81 | 11 o'clock | 81 |
| 8 o'clock | 82 | 12 o'clock | 82 |
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Brooklyn 4, New York 1.

Brooklyn, Oct. 6.—National; first game. Score: R.H.E.

New York..... 1 4 2

Brooklyn..... 4 8 1

Batteries—Kawlietter and Wilson; Scanlon and Marshall.

MIX THE WINNER.

American Aeronaut Captures the Gordon Bennett Cup.

Zurich, Oct. 6.—The international balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup has been won by Edgar W. Mix, the American aeronaut of Columbus, O.

Mr. Mix landed north of Warsaw, in Russian Poland, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. He has won with plenty of time to spare from Alfred Leblanc, the French pilot, who came down in the St. Louis race of 1907, was captured by Kubin, Hungary, Monday afternoon.

The first news of Mix's landing was contained in a personal dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Ostrolenka. The aeronaut said:

"I landed in the midst of a large pine forest in the forest of Gutova, west of Ostrolenka and north of Warsaw, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. I encountered a heavy rain. My ballast was exhausted when I came down. At present I am in the hands of the police, but all is going well."

"I had bad weather Sunday night. It rained and the wind was so strong that I had to bail out before morning. The weather was so thick that it was impossible to locate my position except for the southwest. LeBlanc reached the St. Louis race of 1907, was captured by Kubin, Hungary, Monday afternoon."

Through Fog and Rain.

Mix made his journey through fog and rain, and was forced to descend after crossing the Swiss and Austrian Alps. Captain Messner, one of the Swiss pilots reported that his clothes were covered with ice to a thickness of half an inch. Messner reached an altitude of 18,000 feet. Of the division of the balloons which were carried more to the southward, LeBlanc reached the farthest point. He descended in the foothills of the Carpathian mountains, being forced to abandon his balloon owing to an accident upon landing.

LeBlanc covered a distance estimated at 1,015 kilometers, 630.31 miles. Messner's distance was estimated as LeBlanc's and Colonel Schack, a Swiss entrant, covered 755 kilometers, 469.6 miles. The others covered lesser distances.

Erbslöh's record of 1,403 kilometers, 871.26 miles, made from St. Louis in 1907, is the longest flight made in an international balloon race. The Count De La Vaulx's record trip to southern Russia.

It is impossible to explain why Mix should have been molested by the Russian police, as in anticipation of a landing in Russia, each of the pilots was provided at Zurich with a special Russian passport guaranteed by the Russian minister and asked to take the passport up at once with the Russian authorities.

The distance from Zurich to the point where Mix landed has been given as 1,100 kilometers, or 683.1 miles. An exact classification of the performances of the contestants will be impossible until the balloons arrive, but Mr. Mix is an easy winner.

Alfred LeBlanc, representing France, and Captain Messner, representing Austria, were both captured by the Russian police. LeBlanc was captured by the Russian police, and Captain Messner was captured by the Russian police.

Colonel Schack, also of Switzerland, last year's winner, is fourth with about 775 kilometers, a little more than 481 miles. Captain von Abercom, representing Germany, is fifth, and V. De Beaulieu, another Swiss, is sixth.

The distance covered by Mix is variously estimated from 685 to 691 miles.

LAHM CUP IS LOST.

Two St. Louis Balloons Have Been Sighted in Minnesota.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—That the Lahm cup for long distance balloon flights has been won from Captain C. DeForest Chandler, St. L., was made certain today when two of the balloons, which started from St. Louis late Monday morning, were sighted above Minnesota towns.

The St. Louis III, S. L. Von Phul of St. Louis, pilot, was 80 miles ahead of Captain Chandler's record when it sailed from St. Cloud, Minn., at 8:30 this morning.

Captain Chandler won the cup in October, 1907, by voyaging from St. Louis to London, a distance of 4,748 miles. The Indians H. H. McGill, pilot, passed over Renville, Minn., and the balloon Centennial, H. E. Hoyt, pilot, passed over Alleville, Ala., today.

Balloon Cleveland Lands.

Alexandra City, Ala., Oct. 6.—The balloon Cleveland, under the direction of Pilot J. H. Wade, Jr., landed safely five miles north of here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, after having traveled 450 miles in an air line from St. Louis. A. H. Morgan was the other occupant.

DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT

Has Been Declared on the Common Stock of the Santa Fe.

New York, Oct. 6.—The directors of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway today declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock. This is an increase of 1 per cent over the last previous semi-annual dividend. It was announced that the Santa Fe railway company is now a quarterly dividend of semi-annually.

T. Dewitt Cuyler of Philadelphia was elected a director in place of the late H. E. Rogers. Cuyler is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

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ROT OF THE EVIL

Interstate Liquor Shipments Only Obstacle to "Dry."

Temperance Convention Will Strike at Heart of Matter.

SEN. CURTIS TONIGHT

United States Senator on Senate Temperance Committee.

John Marshall Preparing Briefs—Supt. Stahl's Report.

Interstate commerce legislation which would work to the end of the disfranchisement of brewers and others from shipping liquor into prohibition territory will be endorsed by the legislative committee of the State Temperance union when they report late this afternoon at the regular business meeting and election of officers. Following only shortly after this action will have been taken, Senator Charles Curtis will address the assembly on the subject of "Needed Legislation," and it is thought that perhaps he will wander from his subject far enough to answer Governor Stubbs' explanation of how the state contingent fund has been increased to an amount \$6,000 larger than ever before.

Senator Curtis, who is a member of the temperance committee on legislation of the national legislature, now has a bill introduced in the senate to prohibit the shipping of liquor into "dry" territory. The committee will meet December 12 next to consider matters important to temperance, and John Marshall, first assistant attorney general of Kansas, at Senator Curtis' own request, is now preparing a brief for use of the committee at that time.

With pointed statement that public officials, both county and municipal, in most parts of the state, are doing their duty, the report of Superintendent Frank M. Stahl was made before the conference today. In part he said:

"Through the work done by the attorney general in connection with the State Temperance Union, the joints have been forced from all public places, in several of the larger towns and from many counties. The work of the union has been their own way so long that they seemed to think they were a law unto themselves."

After a few rounds with public officials like Jackson, Marshall, Coddington and Shukers, when blows came thick and fast and \$100 to \$200 fines and 30 to 60 day sentences were meted out with lightning rapidity, costs of trials became oppressive and tiresome. Indignations were thick as blazes, striking in unexpected quarters, and when the courts came to look out it was the solar plexus blow that made the law violators throw up the sponge.

The standup and open fight in the public arena is a thing of the past. The violator of the prohibitory law does not advertise his place of business any more. He has become a poltroon, a double-dealer, a sneak, a coward. He is now a part of the law, and he is now a part of the law.

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